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D O W N H A M R U R A L D I S T R I C T

A N N U A L R E P O R T

of the

M E D I C A L O F F I C E R O F H E A L T H

for the

Y E A R 1 9 6 2



Including the Report of the Public Health Inspector
(Mr. G.S. Sennitt, M.A.P.H.I., M.I.P.H.E., A.R.S.H.)

D R . J . A . S L A T T E R Y , M . R . C . S . , L . R . C . P . , D . P . H .

D O W N H A M R U R A L D I S T R I C T C O U N C I L

Offices: Priory Road, Downham Market.

MEMBERS OF THE PUBLIC HEALTH, WATER AND GENERAL
PURPOSES COMMITTEE:-

Chairman: Mr. H. G. Teverson.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. R. R. Wilde.

Mr. G. E. Garfoot	Rev. I. G. Jones
Mr. A. E. Bailey	Mr. H. W. Morley (deceased)
Mr. J. H. Johnson	Mr. J. Nourse
Mr. W. H. Bentley	Col. E. R. Pratt
Mr. H. Gates	Mr. F. Starling (deceased)
Mr. F. Green	Mr. S. F. L. Warner
Mr. C. W. Thornhill	Mr. E. J. Wright
Mr. H. C. Walden	Mr. L. J. Bell
Mr. A. Fox	Mr. E. R. M. Pratt
Mr. J. W. Kellingray	Mrs. E. M. Neville

The Chairman and Vice-Chairman of the Council are ex-officio members of the Committee.

Public Health Officers of the Local Authority

Medical Officer of Health:-

DR. J.A. SLATTERY, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Local Health Office, The Howdale, Downham Market.

Tel. Downham Market 3241.

also holds appointments of:-

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health.

School Medical Officer.

Medical Officer of Health, Downham Urban District Council.

Medical Officer of Health, Marshland Rural District Council.

Senior Public Health Inspector:-

G.S. SENNITT, M.A.P.H.I., M.I.P.H.E., A.R.S.H.

Tel. Downham Market 3287. Residence: D.M. 3364.

Additional Public Health Inspector:-

D.R. FORD, M.A.P.H.I., M.R.S.H.

Clerk to the Health Department:-

MRS. G. E. GOOD. (To 31.10.62)

MISS S. COX. (From 5.11.62)

DOWNHAM RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL

Mr. Chairman and Members of the Public Health Committee,

I have the honour to present my report for the year ending December 31st, 1962.

The estimated mid year population was 25,580. This is 490 more than the estimate for 1961.

Births: There were 452 live births.

The birth rate was 19.96.

Deaths: There were 211 deaths.

The death rate was 9.65.

Infectious diseases

There were only 243 notifications received for infectious diseases other than tuberculosis, compared with 697 in 1961. The reduction was due mainly to the fact that there were relatively few cases of measles.

Measles

There were 194 cases during the year. Nearly all of them were children, but two unfortunate victims were over 35. There were no deaths. The disease has a consistently low mortality in this country though in other parts of the world outbreaks may still bring death rates as high as 20 per cent. of cases. The measles virus was isolated in 1954. Since then vaccines have been produced, which, though effective in preventing the disease, may cause unpleasant reactions. These vaccines are still being studied and are not yet available for general use.

Infective Jaundice

There were 13 notified cases of infective jaundice. One was a solitary case but the other 12 were contained in an outbreak confined to one village. The circumstances are interesting and I report them in full.

The first case was a girl of school age who became ill on 20th October. She had been on holiday in another area during September and although there had been a few cases of jaundice in the holiday area the M.O.H. to whom I wrote was not able to trace any connection between his cases and this girl's illness. Towards the end on November and early in December another 11 cases occurred. All but one of these were school children and contacts of the first. The remaining case was an adult contact. As about four weeks had elapsed between the illness of the first case and that of her contacts it seemed likely that if more developed they would do so early in January. By good chance only one more child did develop jaundice and this was just before the Spring term began so he had no chance to pass his infection to others in the school. All the cases have now made a full recovery.

Infective jaundice is caused by a virus. Outbreaks are very common in the Autumn. The virus may spread by droplets from the throat or, more probably, by direct contact between children. It multiplies in the intestine and for this reason very careful hand washing is essential to prevent cross infection. Fortunately the school was equipped with paper towels in place of the obsolete and unhygienic roller towel and this may have helped to curtail the outbreak. The virus is not easily killed. It can survive temperatures of 60°C. and may be spread by food or water. Outbreaks have occurred from eating shellfish collected in sewage polluted waters. We had no reason to suppose that food born infection was likely here, indeed there was good evidence to the contrary in that only four of the children ate their meals at school. However it was decided to exclude as far as possible the chance of an infected food handler. Blood tests were carried out by the hospital laboratory service and these gave entirely reassuring results.

Pursuing a separate line of enquiry your public health inspector visited the home of each case in order to trace adult contacts who might be expectant mothers. A preventive inoculation can be given to expectant mothers if their doctors advise it. The purpose of the inoculation is to give temporary immunity to the mother and in particular to protect her liver against damage by the virus. One expectant mother was traced but as her pregnancy was in the early stages no inoculation was considered necessary.

Infective jaundice has been notifiable in the Eastern Region since 1943. In children it is often a mild illness but adults may suffer considerably. The after effects may last for months. Between three and four per cent. of cases are fatal. Research into the disease has been hindered in the past because animals are not susceptible to the virus but recently progress has been made in laboratory techniques in which the virus is grown on cultured body tissues. Unfortunately there are several distinct types of the virus which will make the preparation of an effective vaccine difficult. Despite this it is evident that simple precautions can help to limit the spread of the disease.

Dysentery

There were 9 notified cases compared with 21 in 1961 and 45 in 1960. I have mentioned this condition in earlier reports. It is exceedingly infectious and affects mainly children among whom it spreads quickly when hygienic conditions are poor. Prevention is simply a matter of teaching children to wash and making it easier for them to do so by providing wash basins near the lavatories, warm water, and of course, separate towels.

Poliomyelitis

There were no cases during the year. In February the live attenuated vaccine was made available to local health authorities. Evening clinics were held in Downham Market and in villages throughout your district.

Does hygiene matter?

Well I think so. It is 130 years since Chadwick propounded rules for healthy living based on sanitary reform. His ideas were sound and came long before the discovery of the agents of infectious illness. It may seem surprising that knowledge of infectious disease is even now increasing very rapidly and that much space in the medical journals is taken up with it. Paradoxically as progress in the laboratory makes it ever more difficult for us to keep abreast of scientific discovery we are continually brought back to the fact that the practice of a few simple health measures could prevent the development and spread of much of the illness from which the community suffers.

The means by which chest and throat infections spread are fairly well understood. One knows that droplets containing countless bacteria and smaller organisms are sprayed from the mouth and nose in breathing, talking and coughing. In this way colds are passed round. Most people know this yet how often does one see babies picked up and kissed by friends (?) and neighbours with streaming colds? In the past few years a fresh hazard has been recognised in this most selfish practice. Many people get small blisters and sores round the mouth with each cold. They are caused by a virus which when passed to babies has a more sinister effect. It can cause meningitis. Taking the throat and chest infections as a whole however one has to admit that with the exception of tuberculosis, progress in their prevention has been slight. We must talk, eat and work together and so we share our germs.

Many infections are swallowed. Food born infection is an example. In these cases organisms reach the food from the hands of the food handler. Prevention lies in personal hygiene and the minimum handling of food. Our standard of food hygiene is still far too low.

Human and animal excreta harbour many disease-producing organisms. In a recently published paper a child was found after a debilitating

illness to be suffering from whipworm infestation. These worms attack only man and live in the intestine. Most people suffer no ill effects from them. The eggs are passed and after a short period of maturation can infect others. In this case a pail closet was being emptied into the garden and the infected soil consumed by the child in the course of play. Here is an example of a preventable illness which confirms what has been accepted for many years - that the tipping of night soil into the garden is not a safe practice. We know it already of course but the evidence is still coming in. One looks forward to the day when all villages are sewered and the pail closet is a thing of the past.

Again on the subject of intestinal infections it has been discovered quite recently that a common worm found in puppies may infect children. Larval forms of the worm have been found in the eyes where they cause a serious inflammation. The condition is rare but now that the connection between the eye disease and the canine parasite has been recognised it too can be prevented. A sensible precaution is to have pets treated for possible worm infection before placing them with a family.

Health Education

"In his diet he observed some measure
There were no superfluities for pleasure".

Chaucer's admirable physician was a health educator by example. To have effect, health educators today must similarly practice the advice they give. This needs underlining. There are those who accept that smoking causes lung cancer and agree that the young should be discouraged from smoking yet who at the same time see no need to give it up themselves. In recent years statistics have been used to show how in other ways our mode of living affects our health. Most of us eat too much, take no exercise, and dissipate our leisure time. These faulty habits lead eventually to chest and heart disease, neurosis and a number of minor ills. We tend not to see ourselves as the cause of our infirmities but imagine they are thrust upon us. We therefore seek cure or relief in sedatives or stimulants, tonics and medicines. There is considerable scope for health education in this field but it is essential that those who wish to influence the young should themselves live the sort of life they think is healthy.

I should like to record my appreciation for the assistance and support I have had during the year from the Clerk, Public Health Inspectors and members of the Local Health Office staff.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS - 1962	
Area (in acres).....	124,152
Population, 1911 (Census).....	19,762
Population, 1951 (Census).....	24,508
Estimated Population, 1952.....	25,580
Estimated number of separate dwellings occupied, 1952.....	6,800
Estimated rateable value at 1st April, 1962...	2214,345
Product of a Penny Rate, 1962-63.....	4257

J. A. SLATTERY.
Medical Officer of Health.

LOCAL BYELAWS, etc., in operation in the Rural District of Downham
containing provisions relating to Health.

1. Building Byelaws made by the Council.....	Operating from 12.12.53.
2. Clean Food Byelaws made by the Council....	14. 8.50.
3. Byelaws as to the Sanitary Conditions and Management of Private Slaughterhouses made by the Council.....	1. 2.57.
4. Byelaws made by the Wisbech and District Water Board for preventing waste, undue consumption, misuse or contamination of water supplied by them and Regulations to be read in conjunction therewith.....	30. 5.55.
5. Byelaws as to Good Rule and Government made by the Norfolk County Council.....	1. 6.55 (with later additions)
6. Byelaws made in relation to the Employment of Children by the Norfolk County Council.....	1.12.49.
7. Byelaws as to Gates across and adjoining Highways.....	29.11.34.
8. Byelaws relating to the wearing of collars by dogs and the Norfolk (Control of Dogs) Regulations, 1925.....	No date specified.
9. Byelaws and Regulations relating to Nursing Homes made by the Norfolk County Council.....	No date specified.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS - 1962

Area (in acres).....	124,152
Population, 1931 (Census).....	19,962
Population, 1951 (Census).....	24,508
Estimated Population, 1962.....	25,580
Estimated number of separate Dwellings occupied, 1962.....	6,600
Estimated Rateable Value at 1st April, 1962...	£214,945
Product of a Penny Rate, 1962-63.....	£857

Section A.

Live Births	452
Rate per 1,000 population	19.96
Ditto for Administrative County	16.10
Ditto for England and Wales	18.0
Illegitimate Live Births per cent of total	
Live Births	5.75
Deaths (all causes)	211
Rate per 1,000 population	9.65
Ditto for Administrative County	12.06
Ditto for England and Wales	11.9
Still Births	6
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	13.1
Ditto for Administrative County	17.71
Ditto for England and Wales	18.1
Total Live and Still Births	458
Infant Deaths (deaths under 1 year)	5
Infant Mortality Rates	
Total Infant Deaths per 1,000 total Live Births	11.06
Ditto for Administrative County	14.42
Ditto for England and Wales	21.4
Legitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Legitimate Births	11.74
Illegitimate Infant Deaths per 1,000 Illegitimate Live Births	NIL
Early Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	
(Deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total Live Births).	11.06
Neo-Natal Mortality Rate	
(Deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total Live Births)	11.06
Peri-Natal Mortality Rate	
(Still Births and Deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total Live and Still Births)	24.01
Maternal Mortality (including Abortion)	
Number of Deaths	NIL
Rate per 1,000 total Live and Still Births	NIL

Section B.

1. GENERAL MEDICAL SERVICES.

Norfolk Executive Council, 54 Prince of Wales Road, Norwich.

Clerk: F. H. Adams Esq.

2. EAST ANGLIAN REGIONAL HOSPITAL BOARD.

Senior Administrative Medical Officer: DR. J. B. EWEN, M.D.,
D.P.H.

Croft-Holme, 117 Chesterton Road, Cambridge.

(a) General.

- (i) Norfolk and Norwich Hospital, Norwich.
- (ii) West Norfolk and King's Lynn Hospital, King's Lynn.
- (iii) Jenny Lind Hospital, Norwich.
- (iv) St. James' Hospital, King's Lynn (for chronic sick).
- (v) The Howdale Home, Downham Market.

(b) Maternity.

- (i) West Norfolk and King's Lynn Hospital (Maternity Unit).
- (ii) Adenbrooke's Hospital, Cambridge.
- (iii) Bowthorpe Maternity Hospital, Wisbech.

(c) Infectious.

- (i) County Isolation Hospital, East Dereham.
- (ii) Isolation Hospital, King's Lynn.
- (iii) Isolation Hospital, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich.

(d) Sanatoria.

- (i) Kelling Sanatorium, Holt.

(e) Mental.

- (i) St. Andrew's, Norwich.
- (ii) Hellesdon Hospital, Norwich.
- (iii) Little Plumstead, Norwich.

3. MATERNITY SERVICES.

(a) District Nurses (showing Parishes and Villages served):-

Nurse Bodnar (temp.), Nurses House, Fir Close, Mundford.
(Feltwell, Hockwold).

Nurse Hunns, Stoke Ferry Road, Methwold, Thetford.
(Methwold).

Nurse Smith, Nurse's Cottage, Stow, King's Lynn.
(Wimbotsham, Stow, Wormegay, South Runciton, Stone Cross
Estate).

Nurse O'Leary, Nurse's Home, Nordelph.
(Downham West, Nordelph).

Nurse Harris, Nurse's House, Buckenham Drive, Stoke Ferry.
(Northwold, Stoke Ferry, Whittington, Marham and
R.A.F. Marham).

Nurse Browne, Ploughcroft, Mill Road, Watlington.
(Wiggenhall St. Mary the Virgin, Wiggenhall St. Germans,
Wiggenhall St. Mary Magdalen, Watlington, Tottenhill).

Nurse Williams, 2 Queen's Close, Wereham.
(Shouldham, Shouldham Thorpe, Stradsett, Fincham).

Nurse P. A. Tuck, Nurse's House, Hilgay.
(Denver, Ryston, Fordham, Hilgay, Southery).

Nurse Williams, 2 Queen's Close, Wereham.
(Crimplesham, West Dereham, Wereham, Boughton, Wretton,
Barton Bendish).

Nurse Greensitt, 10 Chapel Lane, West Winch. (Setch).

(b) Maternity.

Beds in Regional Hospital Board Establishments.

4. AMBULANCE AND HOSPITAL CAR SERVICES.

This is a County Council function and is controlled by the Joint Ambulance Committee.

The Downham Rural Area is jointly served by the Downham Market, King's Lynn and Thetford Ambulances. Infectious Disease cases are conveyed by East Dereham and King's Lynn Infectious Disease Ambulances.

The Hospital Car Service is administered from the Local Health Office, 15 Nelson Street, King's Lynn.

5. RED CROSS AND ST. JOHN MEDICAL LOAN DEPOTS.

- (a) Wiggenshall St. Germans - Mrs. Richer.
- (b) Watlington - Mrs. Thomas.
- (c) Marham - Mrs. F. Brown.
- (d) Downham Market - Mrs. I. Burbeck.

6. COUNTY MEDICAL SERVICES.

- (a) Infant Welfare Centres.
 - (i) Downham Market.
 - (ii) Wimbotsham.

The Assistant County Medical Officer of Health attends at the above Sessions.

In addition, Village Infant Welfare Centres are held monthly at the following villages - Methwold, Hockwold, Northwold, Southery, Shouldham, Stoke Ferry, Magdalen, St. Germans, Nordelph, Marham, Feltwell and Watlington.

- (b) Home Help Service.

The County Home Help Scheme is doing excellent work and Home Helps are available for the following parishes and villages - Barton Bendish, Feltwell, Hockwold, Northwold, Stoke Ferry, Wereham, West Dereham, Stow Bridge, Watlington, Magdalen, St. Germans, Methwold, Denver, Ten Mile Bank, Southery, Hilgay, Fincham, Setch, Tottenhill, Wimbotsham, Runcton Holme and Bexwell.

7. VENEREAL DISEASE CLINIC.

West Norfolk and King's Lynn Hospital.

Males: Tuesdays and Fridays - 5.30 p.m.

Females and Children: Tuesdays and Wednesdays - 3 p.m.

8. DISINFECTION AND DISINFESTATION.

Disinfection of premises is carried out by the Senior Public Health Inspector's Staff.

9. LABORATORY SERVICES.

- (a) Public Health Laboratory, Bowthorpe Road, Norwich.
Under the direction of Dr. I. M. Dowsett.
- (b) Public Analyst, Dr. Eric Wood, Ph.D., A.R.C.S., F.R.I.C.
Clarence House, 6 Clarence Road, Norwich.
- (c) Public Health Laboratory, Tennis Court Road, Cambridge.

STATISTICAL TABLES, 1962.

Causes of Death.

<u>Causes of Death.</u>	<u>Male</u>	<u>Female</u>	<u>Total</u>
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	-	1	1
2. Tuberculosis, other forms	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic diseases	1	-	1
4. Diphtheria	-	-	-
5. Whooping Cough	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal infections	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	-	-	-
8. Measles	-	-	-
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	-	1	1
10. Malignant Neoplasm, stomach	5	1	6
11. Malignant Neoplasm, lung, bronchus	5	-	5
12. Malignant Neoplasm, breast	-	2	2
13. Malignant Neoplasm, uterus	-	1	1
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms	13	7	20
15. Leukaemia	-	1	1
16. Diabetes	1	1	2
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	12	22	34
18. Coronary disease, angina	24	16	40
19. Hypertension with heart disease	-	2	2
20. Other heart diseases	14	9	23
21. Other circulatory diseases	2	6	8
22. Influenza	3	3	6
23. Pneumonia	8	5	13
24. Bronchitis	7	3	10
25. Other diseases of the respiratory system	1	-	1
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum	2	1	3
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea	1	1	2
28. Nephritis, Nephrosis	-	1	1
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	1	-	1
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion	-	-	-
31. Congenital malformations	1	-	1
32. Other defined and ill defined diseases	12	4	16
33. Motor vehicle accidents	5	-	5
34. All other accidents	3	1	4
35. Suicide	-	1	1
36. Homicide and operations of war	-	-	-
<hr/>			
All causes	121	90	211
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NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1962Notification in Age Groups

	AGES													TOTAL	Removed to Hospital	Deaths
	Under 1	1-	2-	3-	4-	5-	10-	15-	20-	35-	45-	65-	Age Un- known			
MEASLES	5	6	14	15	17	101	21	9	3	-	2	-	1	194	-	-
WHOOPING COUGH	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
PNEUMONIA	1	1	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	5	4	14	-	-
INFECTIVE JAUNDICE	-	-	-	-	-	11	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	13	-	-
SCARLET FEVER	-	-	-	2	-	1	3	1	2	-	-	-	-	9	-	-
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ERYSIPELAS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-
NON-PARA POLIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARALYTIC POLIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DYSENTERY	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	9	-	-
FOOD POISONING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MENINGITIS	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
ENCEPHALITIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DIPHTHERIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUERPERAL PYREXIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	6	7	16	17	19	118	25	11	7	1	3	6	7	243	-	1

MONTHLY INCIDENCE OF NOTIFIABLE DISEASES - 1962.

(Other than Tuberculosis)

DISEASE	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Total
MEASLES	1	-	4	11	15	11	1	-	4	31	53	63	194
WHOOPING COUGH	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
PNEUMONIA	3	2	5	1	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	14
INF. JAUNDICE	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	12	13
SCARLET FEVER	-	2	2	1	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2	9
OPHTHALMIA NEONATORUM	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ERYSIPELAS	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
NON-PARA POLIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PARALYTIC POLIO	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
DYSENTERY	4	-	-	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	9
FOOD POISONING	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
PUERPERAL PYREXIA	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
ENCEPHALITIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
MENINGITIS	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
TOTALS	8	5	12	18	18	11	4	-	5	31	53	78	243

Table No. 4.

NEW CASES OF AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS - 1962.

AGE IN YEARS	NEW CASES				DEATHS				Total
	Respiratory		Non Respiratory		Respiratory		Non Respiratory		
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	
Age unknown	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
-1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-15	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-25	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
-35	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
45	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2
-55	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
-65	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
65 and over	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	6

SECTION D.

REPORT OF THE SENIOR PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR.

Mr. Chairman, Ladies and Gentlemen,

A summary of the work of the Council in public health and allied matters during 1962 is presented.

The most notable event was of course the completion of the Southey Sewerage Scheme, whilst achievements in the housing field were also substantial.

The list of applications for council accommodation again increased, and I would suggest that the question of building some houses for general needs be considered. There is nothing more beneficial to general health than a well equipped and decent home. A Ministry of Housing and Local Government Report on "Homes for Today and Tomorrow" emphasised current opinion that housing standards for new accommodation should be raised, particularly in the matter of heating, and the recent severe Winter has certainly borne out the conclusions reached.

There was also much discussion in official circles about the need to raise the standard of a "fit" house under the Housing Acts, and it seems likely that the date when such a dwelling will have to be provided with hot water and a bathroom will not be long delayed.

Drainage troubles in various parts of the District seemed to become much more acute during the year, and the absolute urgency for sewerage schemes must again be stressed.

I thank the Council and my colleagues once more for the help, advice and general co-operation which I invariably receive.

Summary of Visits.

Water Supply	30
Drainage	415
Refuse Collection and Disposal	149
Rodent Control	14
Petroleum	28
Moveable Dwellings	270
Factories	6
Housing	1089
Licensed Premises	7
Meat Inspection	574
Slaughterhouses	46
Milk and Dairies	5
Bakehouses	7
Food Premises	101
Infectious Disease	66
Miscellaneous Sanitary Visits	246
Atmospheric Pollution	4
Street Numbering	66
Miscellaneous Food	15
Hairdressers	4
Ice Cream Premises	7
Fried Fish Shops	3
Salvage	2
Total:	<u>3154</u>

1959 - 3514.

1960 - 3495.

1961 - 2784.

COMPLAINTS AND NUISANCES.

202 complaints were entered in the Register, investigated and dealt with (180 in 1960, 238 in 1961).

90% of the complaints were of unsatisfactory drainage, whilst the rest related to housing defects, smells from accumulations of refuse, manure and the keeping of animals.

NOTICES SERVED.

The number of written notices other than Housing Act Notices served during the year was 39, classified as follows:-

	Informal (Letters)	Statutory	Complied with	Complied with Notices served during 1960/61
Housing Repairs	14	-	8	4
Drainage and Sanitation	12	1	8	4
Food Premises	3	-	3	2
Miscellaneous	6	-	4	1
Moveable Dwellings	4	-	2	1
Totals	39	1	25	12

In addition, verbal notice was sufficient in numerous cases to bring about the improvements required, or to secure the abatement of nuisances.

FOOD AND FOOD PREMISES

(a) General.

Routine inspection of food premises showed that the protection of foodstuffs from contamination and the general hygienic standard continued to improve. Again, there were not enough routine visits carried out owing to the demands of other work. This is a pity, as much valuable educational work can be carried out during these visits.

At the 31st December, there were in the District:-

- 2 Fishmongers (selling wet fish) including 1 mobile unit.
- 9 Fish Friers (including 1 mobile unit).
- 8 Bakehouses.
- 20 Butchers Shops.
- 4 Licensed Slaughterhouses.
- 4 Cafes.
- 80 Licensed Houses.
- 107 General Food Shops.
- 6 Shops selling sweets and lemonade.
- 3 Bakers and Confectioners.
- 6 Vans delivering bread and confectionery.
- 17 Suppliers of Milk.
- 2 Factory Canteens.
- 1 Chemist.
- 11 Mobile Food Shops operating.

/b.

(b) Ice-Cream.

9 new premises were registered during the year. At 31st December, 97 premises were selling ice-cream, including fruit ices, all of it being prepared and pre-packed by the large companies. No manufacture of ice-cream is carried out in the District.

No samples of ice-creams were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for examination during the year, but examination of results taken in neighbouring areas showed that high standards are being maintained in the production of this commodity.

(c) Slaughterhouses.

Six slaughterhouses were licensed up to 1st April, 1962, the "Appointed Day" for the District when all slaughterhouses had to reach a standard prescribed by Regulations. An exemption from the provision of a stunning pen until 1st January, 1963, was granted to the proprietor of the premises at Stow Bridge. They were all small and catered only for the requirements of the individual butchers.

1 at Marham.
2 at Stoke Ferry.
1 at Feltwell.
1 at Methwold.
1 at Stow Bridge.

Slaughtering ceased at one slaughterhouse at Marham and one at Stoke Ferry after 1st April.

No complaints arose from the public owing to the use of the slaughterhouses, and generally hygienic standards were satisfactory.

(d) Slaughtermen.

The number of licensed slaughtermen in the District at 31st December, 1962, was 27.

(e) Meat Inspection.

100% inspection of carcasses after slaughter was maintained with the ready co-operation of the butchers. There was again only a small amount of overtime working, and the number of animals slaughtered was about the same.

Only prime animals were slaughtered for sale, there being no cows, and generally beasts were slaughtered in their second year.

For the second year in succession, no tuberculosis was found in cattle, and the general incidence of disease was diminished.

The incidence of tuberculosis in pigs was reduced to the level of 1960, but the general level of disease was higher (4.1% as against 2.8% in 1961). Pigs are very prone to pneumonia and pleurisy, and a parasitic condition of the liver, commonly called "milk spot", which mainly accounted for the disease incidence. The carcass is very seldom affected.

For the first time for several years no case of cysticercosis was found in beef. No whole carcass of an animal was condemned for any reason.

Several specimens of rare conditions were sent to the Veterinary Investigation Centre at Mile Cross Lane, Norwich, for examination.

(f) CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART DURING THE YEAR.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Goats
Number killed	792	-	3	1668	2070	1
Number inspected	792	-	3	1668	2070	1
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci Whole carcasses condemned Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci	-	-	-	-	-	-
	34	-	-	3	85	-
	4.31%	-	-	.17%	4.1%	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tuberculosis only Whole carcasses condemned Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	58	-
	-	-	-	-	2.8%	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cysticercosis Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned Carcasses submitted to treatment by refrigeration Generalised and totally condemned	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-
	-	-	-	-	-	-

Weight of Condemned Meat.

Beasts				lbs.
Head and Offal	..	..	..	354 $\frac{1}{2}$
Carcase Meat	..	..	..	-
Pigs				
Head and Offal	..	..	..	703
Carcase Meat	..	..	..	60
Sheep				
Offal	..	..	..	9
Carcase Meat	..	..	..	-
Total:				<u>1126$\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.</u>

(g) Condemned Food.

In addition to the meat mentioned above, the following food has been condemned as unfit for human consumption:-

16,500 lb. Chilean Valencia Onions.
28 lb. Frozen Pigs Liver.
25 lb. Topside of Beef.
12 lb. Bovine Liver.
10 lb. Imported Bovine Kidney.

(h) Registration of Premises for the Preparation of Sausages, etc.

15 butchers' premises were registered at the end of the year, and conditions remained satisfactory.

(i) Food Contamination.

No complaints were received during the year.

(j) Milk and Dairies.

This District is in a "Specified Area", and only designated milk can be sold. The County Council as the Food and Drugs Authority is now responsible for the issue of all designated milk licences to Dealers. This Council remains responsible for the registration of milk distributors and of any premises used by them for the treatment, storage and distribution of milk. "Distributor" generally means a person trading as a dairyman elsewhere than at or from premises in relation to which he is registered as a dairy farmer under the regulations.

The Council therefore is concerned with the cleanliness of milk, utensils and appliances and the protection of milk against contamination or infection other than at or from dairy farmers' premises, although your Medical Officer of Health has certain overall powers with regard to infection of milk at all premises where milk is handled.

8 Dairies and 30 Distributors are registered with the Council.

Liaison with the County Council's Health Department was maintained.

OFFENSIVE TRADES.

There was only one licenced Knackers Yard in the District at High Street, Fincham, and conditions during the year were satisfactory. Only a small business was carried on. The licensee gave notice that he would close the business after 31st December.

MOVEABLE DWELLINGS.

There were 39 site licences in respect of 123 trailer caravans issued during the year under the Caravan Sites and Control of Development Act, 1960, which had come into operation on 29th August, 1960. In addition, 6 licences issued in 1961 in respect of 65 caravans remained in force.

Licences cannot be issued until Planning permission has been obtained.

All the above were full residential caravans.

The largest sites are situated as follows:-

Marham	- 52 caravans)	Mainly R.A.F. personnel.
Feltwell	- 42 ")	
Shouldham	- 10 ")	
Marham	- 10 ")	

Other applications for licences were to hand, but could not be dealt with until planning permission had been received. There is another large site occupied by caravans on the old airfield at Methwold which does not require a licence.

The Council adopted a set of conditions to apply generally to small sites of one to five caravans in March. It is very difficult to enforce all these conditions with the staff available.

In all cases, a reasonable time is given for full compliance with the conditions.

HOUSING.

(a) Housing Acts and Council Housing.

39 houses, mainly bungalows, were completed during the year, and all were to meet slum clearance needs. Another 38 were under construction.

37 families were rehoused from unfit dwellings, including seven from Council owned property.

The Council's proposals to clear a total of 267 unfit dwellings in a period of five years was approved by the Ministry of Housing and Local Government on 29.6.62. It was necessary to take Court action against a person to secure vacation of two dwellings subject to Closing Orders during the year, and fines were imposed.

The further needs of the slum clearance programme were considered during the year, and the Council decided to build further houses as under:-

Marham	- 6 Bungalows	Wimbotsham	- 4 Houses
Southery	- 4 Bungalows		- 4 Bungalows
Feltwell	- 2 Bungalows	Stow Bridge	- 2 Bungalows
Fincham	- 2 Bungalows	Wretton	- 4 Bungalows
Hilgay	- 8 Bungalows		
Nordelph	- 2 Bungalows		

All the bungalows were to have two bedrooms.

46 pre-war houses were modernised during the year by the addition of bath, lavatory basins and w.c.'s., hot and cold water supplies, drainage systems and fuel stores. There were no houses being improved at the end of the year.

During the year, Discretionary Improvement Grants were approved in respect of 22 dwellings and Standard Grants in respect of 40 dwellings. Most of the grants are made in respect of owner/occupied property.

(b) Rent Act, 1957.

Two Certificates of Disrepair were issued by the Council and no application was refused.

There were no cancellations of existing certificates and no Undertakings to repair were submitted by landlords.

(c) Temporary Hutments, Stone Cross Estate.

At 31st December, 15 dwellings remained in occupation (25 at 31st December, 1960). They are closed or demolished when vacated, although your Housing Manager is authorised to utilise the best accommodation by transfers.

(d) Waiting List.

On 1st December, 1962, following the annual revision there were 450 individual applications for accommodation registered, figures for previous years being as under:-

1961	-	414
1960	-	414
1959	-	364
1958	-	363
1957	-	331
1956	-	314
1955	-	301

59 of the applications, however, related to transfers by Council house tenants to larger or smaller accommodation. 38 applications were from people living outside the Council's District.

The Parishes of Feltwell, Stoke Ferry and Denver had most applications in that order.

(e) Summary of Council Dwellings at 31st December.

Traditional Houses.

(a) Pre-war	..	..	..	..	..	..	420
Post-war	..	..	..	..	..	..	832

Pre-fabricated Permanent Houses.

(Aireys and Swedish)	..	..	..	..	76
Stone Cross Temporary Hutments	..	..			15
Flats	..	..	..	..	8

Other Properties.

Downham Market	..	..	..	..	..	6
Stoke Ferry	..	..	..	..	..	3
Nordelph	..	..	..	..	..	2
Denver	..	..	..	..	..	2
Total:	..	..	..	..	..	<u>1364</u>

(f) Private Enterprise Housing.

83 Permanent houses and bungalows were completed during the year, and 85 were under construction.

(66 in 1961, 55 in 1960, 41 in 1959, 33 in 1958, 34 in 1957 and 19 in 1956).

(g)

HOUSING ACT ACTION

1st January to 31st December, 1962.

	Demolition Orders made	Closing Orders made	Undertakings not to relet accepted	Unfit Dwellings Vol. Demolished	Unfit Dwellings Demolished Formal action	Unfit Dwellings rep. formal action	Unfit Dwellings purchased	Cat. 5 Dwellings still to be dealt with
Barton Bendish	-	2	-	2	-	-	-	10
Boughton	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Crimplesham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Denver	1	-	-	5	-	-	-	8
Dereham West	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	4
Downham West incl. Salters Lode	2	-	-	-	1	-	-	10
Feltwell	5	5	3	-	-	2	-	10
Fincham	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	8
Fordham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Hilgay incl. Ten Mile Bank ...	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	33
Hockwold	1	9	-	-	6	-	-	3
Marham	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Methwold	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	3
Nordelph	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	10
Northwold	7	5	-	-	3	-	-	9
Runcton Holme	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ryston incl. Stone X ...	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	19
Shouldham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Shouldham Thorpe	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	2
Southery	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	17
Stoke Ferry	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	7
Stow Bardolph	3	1	-	-	2	1	-	13
Stradsett	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Tottenham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	7
Watlington	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Welney	2	5	-	-	1	-	-	9
Wereham	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Wiggenhall St. Germans .	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wigg. St. Mary Magdalen	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Wigg. St. Mary the Virgin	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Wimbotsham	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Wormegay	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	4
Wretton	-	-	-	-	8	-	-	10
Totals:	29	37	5	7	26	6	-	220
Figures for 1961	20	20	2	2	36	8	-	318
- do - 1960	54	32	1	12	49	4	-	337
- do - 1959	39	37	14	9	27	11	6	374
- do - 1958	35	26	6	9	30	11	4	445
			- 19 -					

(h) Parish Statistics.

	Est. Population	Private Dwellings	<u>1962</u>		Private Dwellings	<u>1953</u>	
			Council	Total		Council	Total
Barton Bendish	260	80	6	86	87	6	93
Boughton	210	57	4	61	57	2	59
Crimplesham	241	56	22	78	58	6	64
Denver	877	224	73	297	235	30	265
Dereham West	504	134	18	152	138	10	148
Downham West	452	89	21	110	113	18	131
Feltwell	2858	366	145	511	340	162	502
Fincham	609	174	14	188	184	8	192
Fordham	180	46	-	46	46	-	46
Hilgay	1625	380	102	482	413	78	491
Hockwold	804	220	58	278	192	48	240
Marham	2616	136	44	180	152	22	174
*Methwold	1588	410	130	540	355	113	468
Nordelph	600	128	46	174	143	46	189
*Northwold	1010	276	68	344	346	56	402
Runcton Holme	354	115	12	127	110	10	120
Ryston	290	40	14	54	40	123	163
Shouldham	450	145	8	153	131	8	139
Shouldham Thorpe	226	70	-	70	68	-	68
Southery	1300	288	116	404	294	82	376
Stoke Ferry	778	192	68	260	188	33	221
Stow Bardolph	1289	313	66	379	325	51	376
Stradsett	106	30	-	30	30	-	30
Tottenham	250	79	4	83	83	4	87
Watlington	780	234	40	274	207	22	229
Welney	760	193	34	227	204	34	238
Wereham	510	132	36	168	147	19	166
Wiggenhall							
St. Germans	966	210	74	284	210	56	266
Wigg. St. Mary							
Magdalen	793	173	74	247	206	38	244
Wigg. St. Mary							
the Virgin	320	87	4	91	84	-	84
Wimbotsham	780	225	34	259	180	8	188
Wormegay	384	98	22	120	98	12	110
Wretton	320	81	12	93	92	4	96
Totals:	25,090	5,481	1,369	6,850	5,556	1,109	6,665

* Brookville belonged to Northwold in 1953 and to Methwold in 1962.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

(a) Refuse Collection and Disposal.

The fortnightly "kerbside" collection of refuse continued throughout the District, although some properties received a less frequent service, mainly by agreement. As in the country as a whole, refuse continued to become bulkier and lighter. Calls for service from isolated properties became more numerous.

Four and often five men were employed on the two vehicles used for collection, whilst one man is employed on tip control and the haulage of soil cover. Another man is employed part time on soil cartage.

The Fordson Tractor with foreloading bucket and blade continued to give good service. Full advantage was taken again of large quantities of soil loaded free by the British Sugar Corporation at Wissington Factory for tip control. Other soil cover is purchased at 2/6 per Cubic Yard.

The tips are frequently treated for rats and other vermine by the Rodent Operator.

A full service was given at holiday times, although adverse comments were frequently made when the open Bedford Truck had to be used to supplement the other vehicles. The Council decided to purchase a further refuse vehicle of 25 yards capacity in March, and this vehicle was delivered in December. The older moving floor vehicle was retained as a spare.

It is hoped that the Council will further consider the advisability of instituting a bin or paper bag provision scheme as provided for in the Public Health Act 1936, so that the use of assorted and unsuitable containers without lids can be discontinued.

Refuse Tips in full use during the year were situated at Magdalen, Shouldham, Fincham, Feltwell, Ten Mile Bank, Northwold and Whittington. Discussions with the Feltwell Parish Council to obtain better control over the tip at Lodge Road continued during the year.

(b) Salvage of Waste Paper.

Clean waste paper is baled by the Council's employees in their own time at fixed rates per bale.

8½ tons were despatched during the year ended 31st March 1963, and a surplus of £42.10. 0 resulted. The Council has a five year contract with a Board Mill.

(c) Pail Emptying.

Pail closets were emptied once weekly during the daytime in the Parishes of Hilgay, Denver, Downham West, Fincham and Feltwell, 2½ days per week being spent on this work. Half of the cost of this work is borne by the General Rate fund and half by the parishes concerned by special rate. When the Cesspool Emptying vehicle used for this work breaks down for any length of time, Tovey Transport Ltd., carry out the work.

Contd.

The use of the tractor and equipment for the construction of straw composting bays for pail contents considerably eased the disposal situation, and several of these are in use on private land. Acknowledgement is made to the co-operation of farmers in this connection. Disposal difficulties do arise at times, as with the disposal of cesspool contents. There were several complaints during the year about the operation of the vehicle in the daytime.

The number of pails emptied in the various parishes are as follows:-

Hilgay - 193, Downham West - 37, Denver - 64, Fincham - 75, Feltwell - 120.

A request by the Marham Parish Council for a partial pail emptying service was refused.

(d) Cesspool Emptying, etc.

In addition to the work carried out on pail emptying, the Council's machine dealt with cesspools and Council Sewage Plants etc., and figures are set out below for recent years. Sewage Plants are desludged at four monthly intervals, which is the absolute minimum required for proper operation, and more frequent attention is desirable. In bad weather it is impossible to reach certain of these plants due to unsatisfactory accesses, and a delay in desludging has an inevitable adverse effect on the plant.

Service has also to be given on occasions to pumping wells at sewage plants in order to prevent damage to electrical gear and to certain other tanks and silt traps in the District.

No. of cesspools emptied.

<u>Year</u>	<u>Tovey Transport Ltd.</u>	<u>Council</u>	<u>Total</u>
1959	153	405	558
1960	230	408	638
1961	466	312	778
1962	607	289	896

Sewage Plants and tanks emptied.

1959	-	70	70
1960	-	93	93
1961	2	58	60
1962	1	76	77

(High figures for 1959 and 1960 due to trouble at sewage pumping wells).

The Council continued to employ Tovey Transport Ltd., to empty private cesspools on a daily basis, the whole matter having been considered in March as a result of the greatly increased number of requests for emptying and the delays which occurred before service could be given. It will be seen that the number emptied during the year again increased.

The operation of the service was again to be considered after a period of one year.

The Council's charge for emptying cesspools is £1 for the first two loads and 10s. for each additional load, whilst an average of five cesspools is normally dealt with in a day.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

The Southery Sewerage Scheme was completed in December, the work having progressed reasonably smoothly. The only trouble experienced with the new sewage plant was blocking of the filter distribution arms by congealed grease. This was shown to be almost certainly due to lack of maintenance to a school grease trap.

Work on the Hilgay Sewerage Scheme being prepared by your Surveyor's Department was retarded due to other urgent commitments.

Further schemes for the villages of Feltwell, Denver and Wighenhall St. Mary Magdalen were also being prepared for the Council by the County Public Health Engineer's Department. It was hoped that the Feltwell scheme would be commenced early in 1963, a tender having been accepted in November.

The Council maintained a public sewer and ejector station at Downham West, from which sewerage is pumped into the Downham Urban District Council's system. In addition, a further 20 plants serving Council property were regularly maintained by the Surveyor's Department. An additional man was appointed to assist the sewage works attendant during the year.

Periodical cleansing of "sewerage dykes" to minimise nuisance was carried out, and sub-irrigation soakaways were installed on numerous troublesome cesspools on Council Housing Estates. The drainage from the seven houses on the post-war estate at Salters Lode gave a great deal of trouble, as did the arrangements serving other houses at Denver and Lynn Road, Southery.

More consideration needs to be given to foul drainage before any houses are constructed on poorly drained sites. Many sites in the Council's area have high water tables and/or poorly draining subsoils, and in addition, many land drainage dykes have been neglected. Thorough investigation is necessary, and trial holes should be taken in all cases before deciding to build. Septic tanks with sub-irrigation of the effluent are useless on wet sites. Large sealed cesspools with the high cost of constant emptying are also not often a good solution.

Wet sites should, therefore, always be drained or at least the drainage improvement planned before building commences. If septic tanks with sub-irrigation of the effluent or large sealed cesspools are still not considered appropriate for foul drainage, the cost of a larger scheme with a proper sewage treatment plant should be faced. Conditions in some parts of the District are becoming quite serious. Factors in the high cost of sewage treatment have been

- (a) the necessity of placing the plant a long way away from the houses due to the probability of odours.
- (b) the necessity for pumping plant due to the lack of head for percolating filters.
- (c) Frequent maintenance.

Recent developments in sewage treatment are, however, promising, and your Officers are investigating.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948 - SECTION 50.

One burial was carried out by the Council during the year.

DISEASES OF ANIMALS (WASTE FOOD) ORDER, 1957.

The object of this order made under the Diseases of Animals Act, 1950, is to prevent the spread by waste foods of Foot and Mouth disease, swine fever, fowl pest and other disease. Administration was delegated to the Council by the County Council as from 1st October, 1959.

11 licences were in force and 4 inspections were made during the year.

The proper sterilisation of "Swill" is considered highly important by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

PROPOSED SWIMMING POOL.

Planning Approval to the siting of the Open Air Swimming Pool which is to be provided by the Council in conjunction with the Downham Urban District Council was given in February. The pool is to be situated on the War-Memorial Playing Field, Downham Market.

WATER SUPPLIES.

(a) Main Piped Supplies.

General.

The District is well served by water mains, and the number of properties not able to have mains water is now very low. Quite a large number, however, are supplied by standpipes, and many terraces have joint standpipes. The policy of the Council is to require water to be provided in pipes inside the house whenever reasonable and practicable.

The Wisbech and District Water Board were responsible for two sources of supply to the Rural District, viz., the northern half from the River Nar and bore at Marham and the southern half from the bore at Denton Lodge, Feltwell.

I am indebted to the Board's Engineer and Manager, Mr. C. Llanwarne, B.Sc.Tech., A.M.I.C.E., A.M.I.W.E., for the following information:-

Water Analyses 1962 - Rural District of Downham.

Frequent bacteriological examinations have been undertaken during 1962 on samples from the Board's sourceworks and the distribution system in this area. The results have been of a very high standard. Many chemical analyses have also been carried out.

All new mains were sterilised, samples taken and bacteriological examinations made before the mains were put into service. No connections were permitted until the water in the mains was of the highest standard of purity.

Samples taken

Bacteriological Examinations

<u>Board's Works</u>	No. of Tests Taken	No. of Tests Negative	No. of Tests Positive	<u>Chemical Analyses</u>
Raw waters	217	203	14	
Treated waters	428	425	3	
Taps (consumers)	96	96	-	
Totals	741	724	17	201

Total of all examinations and analyses 942.

Out of the total of treated water samples and samples taken from consumers' taps, 99.4% were negative on examination for organisms of the coliform group. This represents a continued very high standard of bacterial purity.

J. S. COLLINS.
Chemist and Bacteriologist.

Schedule of Work carried out in the Downham Rural District
between the 1st January and 31st December, 1962.

New Mains Laid

Fourth Downham Rural Extension Scheme:

Scheme No. D.18 Lakenheath Road		
Hockwold	726 yds.	3" S.I.
D.14 Wretton Fen Drove	78 yds.	3" S.I.
Bridle Lane, Wimbotsham (Renewal)	210 yds.	3" A.C.
Napthans Lane, Wimbotsham	210 yds.	4" A.C.
Chapel Lane Housing Site, Wimbotsham	260 yds.	3" A.C.
Off The Street, Wimbotsham	114 yds.	4" A.C.
Hockwold Bridge Diversion	224 yds.	3" S.I.
Road B.1106 Methwold	48 yds.	6" S.I.
Methwold Hythe Diversion	545 yds.	3" A.C.
	40 yds.	3" p.v.c.
Chalk Pit Lane Housing Site, Methwold	97 yds.	3" S.I.
Banham's Farm, Methwold Hythe	953 yds.	2" p.v.c.
Denton Lodge to Methwold	1,414 yds.	15" A.C.
Lodge Road, Housing Site, Feltwell	166 yds.	3" S.I.
Poppylot Bridge, Feltwell	96 yds.	9" A.C.
	4 yds.	7" Plain
R.A.F. Housing Site, Marham	543 yds.	3" A.C.
Ivy Farm, Watlington	1,114 yds.	2" p.v.c.
Webb's Lane, Northwold	104 yds.	3" A.C.
New Road, Downham West	768 yds.	9" A.C.
	311 yds.	3" p.v.c.
Fordham Bridge, Hilgay	246 yds.	6" S.I.
	18 yds.	9" S.I.
South of Cut Off Channel, West Dereham	177 yds.	3" A.C.
Hockwold Bridge, Hockwold-cum-Wilton	216 yds.	3" A.C.
South Runcton Road, Stow Bridge	259 yds.	4" A.C.
Churchill Crescent, Fincham	54 yds.	3" S.I.
Crabbe Lane Housing Site, Feltwell	154 yds.	3" A.C.

NEW SUPPLIES - January to December, 1962

Marham	-	94	Northwold	-	5
Denver	-	9	Whittington	-	1
Hilgay	-	5	Southery	-	3
Watlington	-	3	Bexwell	-	1
Fincham	-	2	Stoke Ferry	-	4
Ryston	-	2	Barton Bendish	-	1
Pentney	-	1	Welney	-	1
Wretton	-	5	Tottenham	-	1
Brookville	-	2	Wereham	-	3
Feltwell	-	16	Wormegay	-	3
Wimbotsham	-	18	South Runcton	-	1
West Dereham	-	5	Fordham	-	1
Methwold	-	21	Wissington	-	1
Shouldham	-	2	Fincham	-	2
Stow Bardolph	-	3	Wiggenhall		
Hockwold	-	15	St. Germans	-	1

SMALL WATER SUPPLIES

Several samples were taken for bacteriological examination during the year, and all proved satisfactory. One sample was analysed chemically as it was thought that aircraft fuel oil might be gaining access to the subsoil water. No such contamination was evident.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961

Prescribed Particulars on the Administration of the Factories Act, 1961.

Part I of the Act.

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by Public Health Inspectors).

Premises (1)	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Number of Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	4	1	-	-
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority.	56	13	-	-
(iii) Other Premises in which Sec. 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out-workers' premises).	42	46	-	-
Totals:	102	60	-	-

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars (1)	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted. (6)
	Found (2)	Remedied (3)	Referred To H.M. Inspector (4)	By H.M. Inspector (5)	
Want of cleanliness (S.1)	4	4	-	-	Nil
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-	-	-	Nil
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	-	-	-	-	Nil
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-	-	-	Nil

Particulars	Number of cases in which defects were found				Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted.
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	-	-	-	-	-
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)					
(a) Insufficient	-	-	-	-	-
(b) Unsuitable or defective	-	-	-	-	-
(c) Not separate for sexes	-	-	-	-	-
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relation to Out-work)	-	-	-	-	-
Total:	4	4	-	-	-

and occupiers keep their premises and land free of rats and mice. Whilst free treatment or advice is given at domestic premises, a charge of 10s. per hour was made at a limited number of business and agricultural premises.

A private pest control undertaking based at Hilgay continued to operate on Agricultural land.

During February and March, a co-ordinated rodent control campaign was organised by the Council in conjunction with Norwich Market Branch of the N.F.U., and the Ministry of Agriculture and Fisheries, and it was thought that very worthwhile results were achieved. The Council agreed to participate in a similar campaign covering the whole of Norfolk at the end of the year. It was considered, fortunately, that the rat population was much less than in the preceding winter, at least in this district.

(b) Other pests.

The Refuse Tips were treated regularly with insecticide against fly and cricket infestations, and private premises were occasionally treated for cockroaches, fleas, and cat and silverfish infestations. In addition, several wasp nests were destroyed.

Advice was also given regularly to householders and others on appropriate treatments.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. G. ELLIOTT,

Senior Health Inspector.

Part VIII of the Act.

No outworkers are known to be employed in the District.

Registered Common Lodging Houses.

There are none in the Council's Area.

NAMING OF STREETS AND NUMBERING OF HOUSES.

A scheme for the naming of streets and numbering of houses in the Parish of Southery was completed during the year. It is hoped eventually to carry out similar schemes for Parishes with over 1,000 population.

CLEAN AIR ACT, 1956.

No formal action was taken during the year, though investigations were being made into complaints relating to two local industries.

DESTRUCTION OF PESTS.

(a) Rats and Mice.

The Council employs one Rodent Operative equipped with a small van and the necessary equipment. A lock-up store is provided for poisons and baits.

The main poison used was Warfarin, which is still the most effective and easily applied poison for general use, whilst the bait base mainly used was Wheatmeal. Other poisons and spoon gassing by Cyanide powder were used in special situations.

651 separate treatments were carried out and 2,654 visits were made during the year.

The Council is charged with the duty of ensuring that owners and occupiers keep their premises and land free of rats and mice. Whilst free treatment or advice was given at domestic premises, a charge of 10s. per hour was made at a limited number of business and agricultural premises.

A private pest control undertaking based at Hilgay continued to operate on Agricultural Land.

During February and March, a co-ordinated rodent control campaign was organised by the Council in conjunction with Downham Market Branch of the N.F.U., and the Ministry of Agricultural and Fisheries, and it was thought that very worthwhile results were achieved. The Council agreed to participate in a similar campaign covering the whole of Norfolk at the end of the year. It was considered, fortunately, that the rat population was much less than in the preceding Winter, at least in this District.

(b) Other pests.

The Refuse Tips were treated regularly with insecticide against fly and cricket infestations, and private premises were occasionally treated for cockroach, flea, ant and silverfish infestations. In addition, several wasp nests were destroyed.

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I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

G. S. SENNITT,

Senior Public Health Inspector.

